

1965 Annual Meeting – New England – St. Lawrence Valley-Division, Association of American Geographers

Harold A. Meeks

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en mesure de recevoir les Quaternaristes du monde ; nous le souhaitons de nouveau.

Conclusion

Ainsi, sous la présidence de Richard Foster Flint et sous le signe d'une pointe archéologique Folsom datant de plus de 110 siècles, le dernier congrès de l'INQUA tenu aux États-Unis a été grandement réussi. Les Européens sont quand même venus nombreux étant donné les facilités de transport (vols spéciaux) et les possibilités de séjour d'enseignement aux États-Unis. À cette occasion, l'INQUA a cessé d'être une entreprise principalement européenne pour devenir davantage mondiale. Nous nous unissons aux remerciements qui ont été exprimés en plus de dix langues à Denver à la fin du congrès. Les géographes ont beaucoup à gagner à participer à l'INQUA.

Louis-Edmond HAMELIN,
*délégué du Centre d'études nordiques
de l'université Laval.*

1965 Annual Meeting New England – St. Lawrence Valley Division Association of American Geographers

One hundred and forty three registrants representing 34 educational institutions, several state and provincial administrations, and the Association of American Geographers Central Office met on October 8th and 9th at the host institution, Laval University, for the 1965 annual meeting of the New England – St. Lawrence Valley Division of the Association of American Geographers. Especially significant was the appearance of many students representing the undergraduate geography programs at several institutions, among which were McGill, University of Vermont, Middlebury College and Mt. Holyoke College. Figure 1 represents an attempt at portraying the pattern of attendance.

Two sessions of papers were arranged. The Friday evening session, chaired by John M. Crowley, of Laval, consisted of two papers in historical population geography. Robert G. LeBlanc, of the University of New Hampshire, presented a stimulating analysis of the geographic patterns of Acadian migrations between 1749 and 1800, and Louis-Edmond Hamelin, of Laval University, impressed his audience (in French !) with a sweeping account of the changing population of Canada since 1600, both in terms of over-all population development and the development of the major ethnic groups within the country. Noteworthy in his presentation was an analysis of the indigenous native population and its changing numerical relationship with the other population elements. M. Hamelin presented his paper on very short notice, for which those present were most appreciative.

Saturday morning consisted of two concurrent field trips dealing with the metropolitan Québec area and the biogeographic basis of agriculture in an area along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River northeast of Québec City. Louis Trotier, of Laval University, took one bus load of participants through the

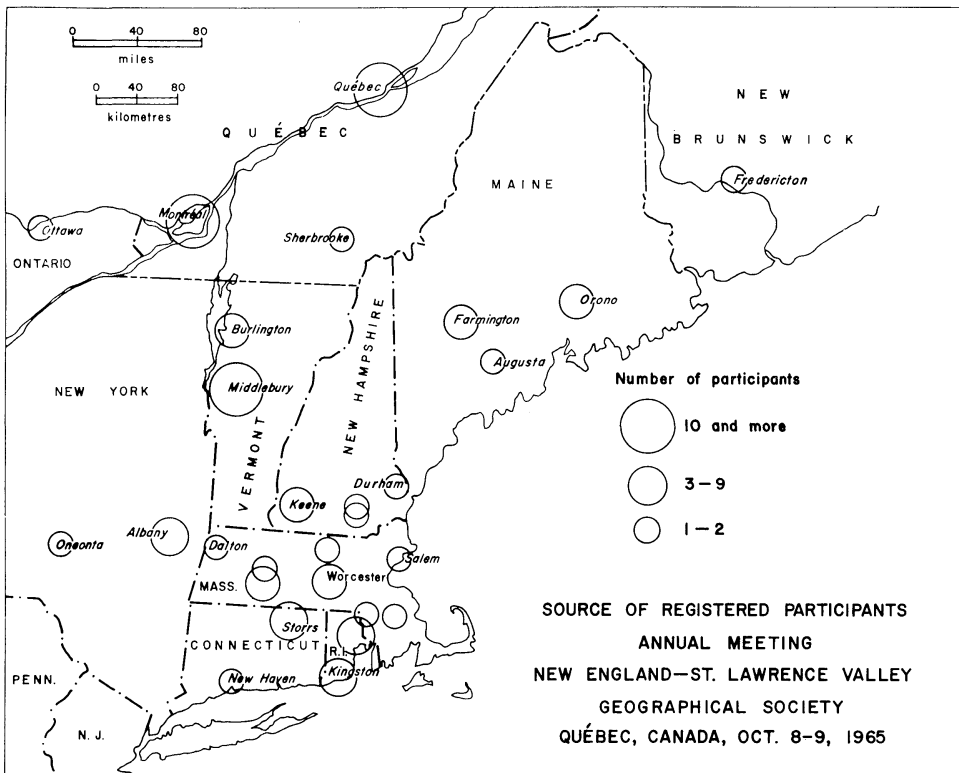


Figure 1 In addition, two participants were from Paris (France), and one from each of the following cities : Toronto, Bowling Green (Ohio), Washington (D. C.), Boulder (Colo.).

several functional areas of the city, and notwithstanding a breakdown of the bus, the field trip proved most rewarding for those who participated. John M. Crowley led another bus load northward into the wilderness through three very distinct climatic-vegetative-agricultural zones to conveniently find that new snow had fallen the night before in the Taiga. Those on this field trip (including the author) had rarely seen in a small geographic area (50 miles) such clear-cut delineations of agricultural types ranging from the relatively prosperous farms in the Laurentian maple zone along the St. Lawrence, through farms struggling to exist in the maple-yellow birch zone, to the absence of agriculture in the edge of the Boreal Forest. The typical French Canadian long-lot system was strikingly illustrated.

An interesting adjunct to the second field trip was an additional bus load of 40 from McGill University in Montréal who were taking part in a joint Laval-McGill field trip in conjunction with the meetings.

The Saturday afternoon session was chaired by Lewis M. Alexander, of the University of Rhode Island, where four papers relating to New England and Québec were presented. Bill Wallace, of the University of New Hampshire, showed why the New England Railroads should not have passenger service and why future merger activity seemed the only solution for those lines most debt ridden. David Buerle, of Rhode Island, attempted to show the difficulty of establishing an absolute line demarking the hinterlands of Boston and New

York in southern New England. Jan Lundgren, of McGill, presented a preliminary analysis of the tourist industry in the province of Québec focusing primary attention on the geographic distribution of facilities available for overnight accommodations. F. C. Innes, also of McGill, in a concluding paper urged increasing study of morphologic landscape elements reflecting the historical geography of Québec. Cemetery Geography was suggested.

Nearly 50 Association members attended the business meeting at which wide ranging discussions took place concerning several constitutional changes. Among topics discussed were the composition of the nominating committee, attempts at stimulating more New England oriented research, better professional liaison with secondary and elementary teachers, a more definitive outline of the duties of the officers, the publishing of an additional newsletter, and a clarification of fiscal policies of the organization. Lewis M. Alexander, of the University of Rhode Island, was elected President. Bill Wallace, of the University of New Hampshire, Vice President, and Terry Burke, of the University of Massachusetts, Secretary-Treasurer. It was decided to hold the 1966 annual meeting of the Division at St. Anselm's College, Manchester, N. H., sometime during the month of October. The exact date is to be established later.

The Banquet, preceded by a cocktail hour sponsored by the University, was held Saturday evening at the Pollack Building on the Laval campus. Once more the kindness and hospitality of our French Canadian hosts was most evident. The Banquet concluded with an address by Nicholas Helburn, of the High School Geography Project, and appropriate remarks by John Fraser Hart of the Central Office of the Association in Washington. Hart discussed the availability of U.S. government funds for various aspects of geographic research and discussed recent Association affairs. Helburn presented arguments for the increased participation by professional geographers in secondary school curriculum development, stressing the point that materials should be developed for such use before geography can more effectively compete with other fields in the secondary schools. His remarks were well received.

It is difficult to sum up in a few words the host of impressions established by the first meeting of the Division in Canada. The charm of the French Canadian landscape, the very distinct cultural impact, the marvelous physical facilities of the Institute of Geography at Laval, the well-organized program to which great credit is due John M. Crowley, and perhaps more than any other fact, the warmth and hospitality of our French Canadian associates, tended to make this heavily attended meeting one of innumerable pleasant and lasting impressions. In retrospect, only one factor tended to somewhat dampen the proceedings, the stagnant low pressure system which seemingly found a home over Québec City for the period of the meetings.

Harold A. MEEKS,
University of Vermont.

Une association vouée aux intérêts des Indigènes du Canada

L'*Indian-Eskimo Association of Canada* (IEA) est peut-être la plus puissante société du genre au pays. Institutionnalisée en 1960 par une charte fédérale, elle est issue de l'Association canadienne pour l'éducation des adultes qui, en 1958, avait créé une Commission nationale des Canadiens de sang indien. L'Association des Indigènes du Canada est née d'une prise de conscience des mauvaises conditions de vie des Indiens. Encore maintenant, la moitié des familles indiennes